

THE WASHINGTON UNION

LETTER FROM HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

The following interesting correspondence took place between several residents of this city and the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, during the recent visit of this gentleman to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1858.

DEAR SIR: A number of your democratic friends, residents of this District, understanding that you are about to conclude your argument in the law case in which you have been engaged in the United States Supreme Court, desire, before you take your departure from this city, to express their respect for you, and their admiration of your public and political course; and to obtain an expression of your opinions upon the grave and important questions which now afford the pretext to disturb and agitate our country. They, therefore, respectfully ask you to spare an evening, at your convenience, to give them the honor to meet you. They need not assure you that this desire does not emanate from any doubt on their part as to your firm and loyal devotion to the constitution, the administration, and the democratic party on all the great issues of the day, and especially on the subject of the Kansas question, and that they are not at present many sojourning in this city from different parts of this glorious Union who have not been so highly favored as the residents of Washington with opportunities to hear you express, with your accustomed frankness and integrity, the patriotic sentiments which your political life has been guided.

WE HAVE THE HONOR TO BE, &c.

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

WILLIAMS' HOTEL,

Washington, Feb. 20, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I am honored with your kind note of this morning desiring me to spare an evening, that I can devote to the expression of my views on the Kansas question, and give expression to my opinions upon the great public questions of the day. I feel deeply grateful for the generous and considerate spirit which suggested a compliment so gratifying and distinguished, and regret to find that, while it would afford me the highest satisfaction to comply with the request, the professional engagements which I have just been closed, and other calls of kindred character at home compel me to leave the city.

Our country, blessed by a beneficent Providence with all the elements calculated to render her prosperous and happy, seems destined to be convulsed by internal strife and disfigured by domestic discord.

Of all the agitations which have disturbed our repose as a people, and arrayed one section against another, I have regarded, and still regard, the Kansas question as the most serious and perilous, originating in a great degree in bad intentions and worse action.

For all present purposes I shall not consider the criminalations and recriminations which have prevailed, nor the allegations of fraud, violence, and treason which have signalled its unhappy history, but remark that the evils which have attended it, and which have been its besetting sin, and that as a people they have generally been, and now hold, a full and ample remedy in their own hands, and that those who refuse to exercise one of the dearest privileges and highest duties of freemen—that of the elective franchise—may indulge morbid grief, or vent spleen and spite, but should never be special objects of sympathy. The people of this Union have interests, both foreign and domestic, too mighty and diversified to bestow their time and energies and sympathy in considering the details of local constitutions or the fairness of territorial elections over which they can have no influence, and which are questions belonging to the submission of its constitution as a whole, and in all its parts, to the people for approval or rejection. But I am unable to perceive upon what possible sound theory of non-interference either the President or his cabinet can be held responsible for the course in form and determine whether a people who might have voted for delegates did so vote, or whether the delegates in convention, in neglecting to submit the details of the constitution to the people, obeyed or disregarded the popular will; whether the constitution was wise or unwise, or for or against the people. All these questions, exclusively to the people of Kansas, at all times under complete control, and in which the federal government cannot intervene without disturbing the foundations upon which the popular federative edifice rests. If Congress may reject a constitution because its details were not submitted to the people, it may, in like manner, manifest its disapproval because they were. If it may intervene to compel a submission to the people, it may intervene to prevent submission; if it may reject a constitution for the sole cause that it authorizes slavery, it may reject it because it does not; and popular sovereignty cannot but be another name for federal despotism.

The democratic party, through many periods of vicissitude and trial, has proved itself to be the guardian of the constitution and the Union, the preserver of the public peace, and the foe of sectional strife and disunion, under whatever name presented. Its chart is the constitution, its policy progress in the cause of true freedom and human regeneration. The country looks to it again in this crisis to put forth its conservative power and rescue the last best hope of man from the evils which menace it.

The administration of its choice, firm in its purpose, and guided by wisdom and moderation, is devoting its best energies to procure the admission of Kansas into the Union, and thus leave the elements which disturb a nation's repose and arrest its progress to the correction of those with whom they originate. It is gratifying to perceive that the democracy throughout the Union, with generous unanimity, are rallying to the support of the administration upon this great principle and sustaining its policy. This Kansas question is the allment of those who live and move and have their being in sectional strife; and they will feed upon it and urge it upon others so long as it can be made available for partisan purposes; when it can no longer used to stimulate faction or "make a sale," it will be discarded as worthless, and all the clamor for freedom and the rights of the people of Kansas will vanish into thin air.

No one familiar with the course of events can doubt the design or the consequences of a prolonged existence of this controversy, nor the injury to the interests of the country and its institutions that it is brought to a speedy conclusion by receiving Kansas at once into the Union. That done, the question no longer remains a disturbing element beyond the confines of the State. This limited, with the consistent and right of the people to change their constitution at will, it becomes a question of local and restricted interest, and of course of restricted agitation. Beyond that limit, while some have been misled by artificial clamor, the first object of those politicians who started this issue and seek to prolong its discussion is the overthrow of the democratic party and the administration of its choice. The party which is identified with the great interests of the country, and which at all periods of its history has interposed the shield of sound opinion and patriotic action against the combinations of political enemies and the assaults of sectionalism. Let every true democrat, in and out of Congress, reflect upon the consequences, if at this time and under such circumstances the party and its administration shall be broken down, and all the disturbing elements at the late presidential contest be again set in motion; and let him ask himself if he can be made auxiliary to such an object and to such consequences.

As the citizens of this District are so true to the Union and its constitutional safeguards, I am happy to renew the expressions of my attachment and respect, and to acknowledge the gratification it affords me to feel that I still live in their recollection. May no adverse influences prevent it from being the great central bond of Union of the States our glorious republic.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, sincerely yours,

D. S. DICKINSON.

President Washington Democratic Association,

and others.

REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK CITY.

The following table shows how the valuation of property in the city of New York has been increased since 1845, and the rate and amount of taxation with it:

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Valuation.	Rate.	Am't of Taxes.
1845—\$239,995,517	69-60	\$2,096,118
1850—286,161,816	113-75	3,230,085
1855—486,998,278	120-60	5,843,832
1856—513,739,279	138-30	7,075,335
1857—521,165,252	154-61	8,066,562

The whole amount of property of a public character exempted from taxation this year is \$58,482,555, as follows: Corporation property, \$31,892,954; Church property, religious, charitable societies, theological schools, cemeteries, &c., \$17,254,100; property used for benevolent and literary purposes, \$2,728,500; owned by the State, \$179,000; owned by the United States, \$4,500,000.

Just one week ago this edition of the New Orleans Enquirer were presented with a basket of strawberries which they describe as "large, full, rich, and emitting the purest and most delicious aroma." Mr. Henry Lawrence, the grower of these early strawberries, expects to be able to gather them daily hereafter.

DELAWARE COUNTY SPEAKS OUT.

A democratic convention of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was held on the 20th instant to name delegates to the State convention, when resolutions were adopted directly approving the course of the President on the Kansas question. Delaware county forms a part of the district represented in Congress by the Hon. John Hickman, who opposes the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton constitution. It appears that in this position he is directly misrepresenting the wishes and opinions of his constituents of Delaware county. From every corner of the State of Pennsylvania, and from every county, with one exception, the same response has been made to the recommendations of the President's Kansas message. The subjoined resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority—only two votes being given in the negative:

Resolved, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, and statesmanship of James Buchanan, President of the United States, is not only confirmed, but increased by his wise, prudent, and constitutional administrative policy and executive recommendations to Congress, and we firmly believe that the complicated affairs of the republic at the time of his election could not have been intrusted to a statesman better qualified to allay the spirit of disunion and rebellion than pervaded the country, and yet hangs its gloomy mantle over the halls of national legislation.

Resolved, That as democrats we feel a just pride in the eminent ability and independence displayed by the President on all questions of foreign and domestic policy upon which he has been called to act.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the decorous, manly, and truly democratic course of our United States senator, William Bigler, in his defense of the President and the national administration against the assaults of abolition fanatics, and the more to be despised opposition of recent democrats, who are giving "aid and comfort" to their late political and abusive villanies.

We understand that at a democratic county convention held in Chester county, resolutions were adopted emphatically endorsing the President's Kansas message, and approving of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. These two counties—Delaware and Chester—compose the congressional district represented by Mr. Hickman in the House of Representatives.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

A complimentary dinner was given on Thursday last at Charleston, South Carolina, to Joseph P. Carr, esq., the democratic candidate for Congress in the recent congressional election in Kansas. Mr. Carr is a native of that State, and the dinner was a complimentary one from his old friends.

Mr. Thomas L. Young, a member of the Palmetto regiment during the Mexican war, recently died at Winnsboro, South Carolina. He was scarcely sixteen when the war broke out, yet he was so full of the war spirit that he ran away from his home to join the regiment. He passed through all the dangers of the campaign without receiving a wound, and was always at his post.

The New York State senate has substantially refused to confirm Gov. King's nomination of Mr. Leavenworth to be auditor of State, having postponed the matter to the 15th of July next. It has been so thoroughly clinched by motions to reconsider and lay on the table that it cannot be reopened during the present session. Mr. Senator Stowe, a black-republican, declined to sustain the governor's nominee; so Mr. Benton, the present incumbent, continues in office.

The clerks in the office of Hon. John Remy, New York, whose term as naval officer of the port of New York has just expired, have testified their regard for him by a set of resolutions, handsomely engrossed, which have been presented to him.

Ex-Governor Barstow, of Wisconsin, has refused, as a witness, to answer certain questions propounded to him by a committee of investigation of the legislature of that State. He desired first to obtain the decision of the supreme court upon the legal rights of witnesses. Further time was accordingly granted him. The committee are investigating certain alleged efforts of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to obtain special legislation through corrupt considerations.

On motion of the Hon. George E. Badger, of North Carolina, made in the United States Supreme Court yesterday, Chief Justice Taney and his associates presiding, E. A. Alger, esq., of Lowell, Massachusetts, and T. Lytle Dickey, esq., of Ottawa, Illinois, were qualified and admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors of said court.

Hon. W. L. Yancy, of Alabama, has formally accepted of the position of Knight of Mount Vernon for Alabama, with a determination to bring renewed zeal to the work of consecrating the home and grave of Washington as a national shrine.

PERSONAL DIFFICULTIES.

We quote from the Star of last evening the following paragraph concerning a hostile meeting between two officers of the army:

"Lieuts. Williams and Bell, United States army, fought this morning at Bladenburg, at half-past 8, a. m. Shots were exchanged, the latter from Bell passing through Williams' hat. Williams, receiving his fire, lowered his pistol and fired in the ground. The friends of the parties then interposed, and the affair was adjusted on terms satisfactory and honorable to both parties."

"The principals in this duel were Lieut. David Bell, 1st cavalry, and Lieut. Robert Williams, 1st dragoons. Capt. James McIntosh, 1st cavalry, acted as second for Bell, and Col. Hardee and Lieut. Hill for Williams, we hear. Dr. W. H. Berry was the surgeon of both parties."

"This is the second duel only that has taken place between graduates of the West Point Military Academy. The first was between Capt. W. M. Graham (who was subsequently killed at Molino del Rey) and Lieutenant F. Paige. G. was wounded slightly. They were both of the 4th infantry."

It is understood that the difficulty originated in New Mexico some time since.

We are not advised that the difficulty between Hon. James B. Clay, of Kentucky, and Hon. William Cullom, of Tennessee, has been amicably arranged, but we assume that the proper steps have been taken by their respective friends to bring about a settlement of an amicable manner. It seemed to be understood last evening that such a result might be reached, which should be approved by the friends of all the parties.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The United States steam frigate Niagara, now lying at the New York navy-yard, will go into commission on the 1st of March. During the last month she has been thoroughly overhauled, and the velocimeter, an invention success fully introduced into the Moses Taylor for recording headway and leeway, fitted to her keel. A select crew is to be appointed to her, shipped for a single cruise.

The officers and men of the twenty-two gun sloop St. Louis arrived from the coast of Africa, were paid off last week at New York, and detached. The sloop Savannah has just been cooped in the dry-dock, and will be ready for sea in a month's time. Beyond the repairs of some men-of-war, business at that navy yard is at a stand still.

The caulking of the steam frigate Colorado, at Gosport, was completed on Friday last.

The United States sloop-of-war Vincennes, Commander Totten, sailed from Sierra Leone for Monrovia on the 9th ultimo.

The United States steamer Shubrick, Commander De Camp, from Philadelphia, via St. Thomas, which arrived at Harpersburg 13th ultimo, sailed the following day for her destination, (the Pacific.)

A meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Liverpool U. S. M. Company is called for the 25th of March, when an election of new directors will take place. It is said that there will either be a change in the New York agency, now held by E. K. Collins & Co., or else some other disposition will be made of the line of steamers.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The supreme court of Arkansas has declared the law exempting swamp lands from taxation constitutional—a decision over which the people of that State are rejoicing greatly.—Exchange.

SENATOR JOHNSON AND THE PUBLIC RINDER.

From the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1858.

SIR: On my return yesterday from New Orleans, after an absence of several weeks, your paper of the 21st of January last was handed to me, and in it I find an article upon public printing over the signature of Peter J. Smith, which charges corruption upon the part of a southern senator in the appointment of Mr. Boteler as public binder of the Senate, but gives no names of any senator.

This appointment or election is made by the Senate Committee on Public Printing, and the committee is composed of three members—one from the North and two from the South. Of the two from the South I was the only one who supported the firm of Pettibone & Boteler, who were duly elected and appointed public binders; and, of consequence, I am the southern senator against whom these charges are leveled.

The charges are without foundation, and are utterly untrue. I never had a business transaction with Mr. Boteler, and certainly never was his debtor for fifty dollars in my life. I have known him for some years as a merchant of this city, and always as an honorable man and a gentleman. In supporting him for this appointment I was governed by no interest, direct, contingent, or remote, and had no motive other than that of befriending him in a manner entirely legitimate, and not inconsistent with the public service.

So much for that charge.

The charge that I sought to confer upon Maj. Heiss the appointment of public binder, upon condition that he would share the profits with me, is equally wholly untrue. The truth is, that I neither sought, nor ever had, a conversation with Major Heiss upon the subject of the public binding or any other subject from the hour of my arrival in this city up to the instant of the appointment of Pettibone & Boteler, nor did the name of Major Heiss ever cross my lips but once, when, being asked if I would have any objection to voting for Major Heiss, as Mr. Boteler, desired to form a partnership, I replied that he had my respect and confidence, and I would support him with pleasure; and this was all the conversation that I ever had upon the subject.

The further allegations—relating to the politics of Mr. Boteler—preclaim no moral turpitude, and are of no consequence in this connection; neither is the assertion that the President had administered severe rebuke to this southern senator entitled to a thought. No one could believe that the President would stoop to rebuke one he thought capable of acts so criminal and infamous, nor forget himself so far as to attempt a rebuke upon any senator whose name and honor would be tarnished in his estimation.

In view of the foregoing, which presents, unimpaired, what are the facts, on my own knowledge, it becomes evident that your correspondent was either deceived and imposed upon, or was actuated by a personal malignity towards me in making his statements. In either event I am entitled to be properly vindicated, and in the latter address, since, in so acting, if he has been deceived it will afford him an opportunity to do me that justice which any honorable man under like circumstances would be anxious to do. If, on the other hand, he has been influenced by malice in this matter, and has availed himself of the columns of your paper to promulgate a slander upon one who has not offended, I feel confident that you, as an editor of a journal aiming and professing to vindicate truth, let it wound whomsoever it may, will not allow yourself to become his protector by screening him from exposure.

As a matter of justice, therefore, I respectfully request that you will furnish me the name and address of your correspondent before mentioned. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.,

Editor of the New York Herald.

CUBA.—LATEST NEWS.

By the steamer Black Warrior intelligence has been received from Havana to the 15th instant. It is reported that two cargoes of negroes had been landed in Cuba since the last advices, and duly disposed of. Two American ships had also arrived from China with cargoes of coolies. The ship Challenge, Captain Kinney, 137 days from Swatow, landed at Havana 620 Adadies; during the passage 286 had died from ship fever, dysentery, &c. The ship Kate Hooper, Captain Bowers, 158 days from Macao, landed 616; died on the passage, 22; killed in the suppression of a mutiny, 5. Yet the emigrants to the Kate Hooper are set down by the Cuban papers as voluntary passengers!

From the 10th of April, 1855, to the 15th instant, 17,641 Adadies have been received in Cuba, for eight years' servitude, of which more than 20 per cent. have already disappeared. On the vessels engaged in this traffic 3,117 have died during the voyages, by suicide or disease, being more than one-sixth of the whole number taken on board. This does not include casualties, mutinies, &c., which have caused the destruction of whole cargoes. Of some three or four thousand received previously to the 10th of April, 1855, nearly all have perished. It is not probable that a tenth will remain at the close of their eight years. It is said that an arrival of sepoys is expected, to add to the heterogeneous mixture of Cuban stock, and to carry out the extended views of British philanthropy, or policy, as it may be.

A Havana correspondent of the New York Times makes the following statement concerning Spanish and Mexican affairs:

"The Spanish and Mexican difficulties have been peaceably settled at last. General Concha has received official information to that effect. The documents arrived in the last English packet. The three generals sent out here last summer to take command of the Spanish troops will return to Spain next month with a part of the squadron. So far, the only vessel that has received orders to get ready is the steamer Isabel Segunda, but I understand that two or three more will be sent back. It is necessary to paint the exultation of the Spanish officials at this unexpected turn of affairs, by which they get all they had asked without any of the risks attending a war with Mexico."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Kentucky legislature has unanimously passed a resolution authorizing the governor to raise and officer a regiment of volunteers for service in Utah, and to ask the President to accept of the same. The regimental officers are to be appointed by the governor, the captains by the regimental officers, and the lieutenants to be elected by the respective companies.

It is stated in the western papers that General H. Stephens, commandant of the fourth brigade of Illinois militia, comprising the counties of Hancock and McDonough, who took an active part in the Mormon war in that State a year or two ago, has tendered himself and force to the President to fight the Mormons in Utah, and holds himself ready to arm and equip for the service at the earliest notification from headquarters.

In Missouri companies for the Utah expedition, in case volunteers are called for, are being organized in Sullivan, Polk, Davis, De Kalb, Putnam, Jackson, Gentry, and Marion counties. A Missouri paper says that a large force can be raised in that State on very short notice.

BANK STATEMENTS.

New York City.

	Feb. 20.	Feb. 15.	Dec. 31.
Loans—	\$10,796,725	\$10,796,725	\$10,796,725
Specie—	31,416,377	30,225,275	31,159,092
Cherishments—	6,542,618	6,067,271	54,603
Notes and deposits—	84,229,723	84,229,723	2,513,720
Undrawn deposits—	72,963,657	70,425,996	Inc.
Total—	\$194,748,483	\$194,748,483	\$194,748,483

Philadelphia.

	Feb. 15.	Feb. 22.	Dec. 31.
Loans—	\$29,971,474	\$29,971,474	\$29,971,474
Specie—	4,853,999	4,853,999	119,917
Deposits from other banks—	1,786,983	1,786,983	73,729
Notes and deposits—	2,806,000	2,806,000	2,806,000
Deposits—	11,887,522	12,014,854	Inc.
Circulation—	1,559,218	1,559,218	Inc.
Total—	\$42,955,694	\$42,955,694	\$42,955,694

The neutral territory, so long in contest for jurisdiction between Florida and Alabama, comprising a narrow strip of fractional township running along the northern boundary line of Florida to the Chattahoochee river, has at length been decided in favor of and annexed to Alabama. Florida has heretofore claimed and exercised jurisdiction over the disputed territory. The lands thus acquired now form part of the Elba land district.

A wealthy Jew residing near Selma, Arkansas, has in his possession a shchel which was struck in the fall of 1857, seventeen hundred and fifty years ago. It is about the size of a half dollar, but the silver is so impure, that its intrinsic value is but fifteen cents. The owner would hardly part with the relic for as many hundred dollars. It has been in his family five hundred and sixty years.—Exchange.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

From the Boston Post.

Mr. Bancroft, an eloquent historian of the United States, has published a speech in New York denouncing the administration of Mr. Buchanan, in order, as the orator says, "to uphold democracy." We have wondered at this, during all the struggle and trial of the democratic party, in the conflict attending the passage of the bill organizing the Territory of Kansas, when there was, in the North, need of the services of every man who had a heart to love or an arm to defend this blessed Union of States—we say, we have wondered often, that that singularly able and noble man, who has done so much for the Union, should have been so ungenerous to his country, and so unkind to his friends, when the friends of the Union were in dead lock with his enemies, no word of encouragement and cheer was heard then from the eloquent historian to inspire us all to fight on in our endeavors "to uphold democracy."

Perhaps the speaker "upheld" it, on those two points alone, without the aid of Mr. Bancroft, great as that aid may be, can do it now? They will try.

Since the distinguished gentleman to whom we refer is at present occupied in writing history, and may bring his views down to this time, we are quite sure he will allow us, in perfect good faith, to call attention to what, by way of premise to his speech, he recounts as "the facts in the case" of Kan.

He says "the Lecompton constitution was authorized, in advance, by no one branch of the general government." What does Mr. Bancroft seek to convey by this? There are three branches in the federal government—the executive, legislative, and judicial. Surely, neither the executive nor judicial branch could confer on the people of Kansas any authority to frame a constitution not given to them by law. He must intend to affirm, then, that the Lecompton constitution was not authorized, in advance, by Congress, and was a worthless document. When, then, Mr. Bancroft finds the precedents or opinions which support the doctrine that, in the absence of an enabling act, in the neglect of Congress to pass it if it be necessary, the people of Kansas have no right to form a constitution, either by convention or otherwise, he is, in his recent letter, saying that, by the terms of the Kansas act, the people of that Territory had authority to elect delegates to frame a constitution. He finds no difficulty in establishing the authority, *de jure* and *de facto*, of the several acts which the Lecompton constitution came into being. He says distinctly: "I had no difficulty in determining that the act of 1854—the Kansas and Nebraska law—was an enabling act."

Mr. Bancroft says, secondly, that "the Senate of the United States passed a bill for a convention in Kansas, having in view a very different mode of procedure." Let us look into this statement a little. On the 30th of January, 1854, the Senate passed a bill, which was introduced by the Committee on Territories, accompanied by a bill "to authorize the people of Kansas to form a constitution and State government preparatory to their admission into the Union." The section of it which relates to the mode of accepting a constitution is in these words:

"And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be and they are hereby, offered to the said convention of the people of Kansas for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory on the United States, and upon the said State of Kansas."

This bill passed the Senate, and received the voice of every democratic senator. It is the bill to which Mr. Bancroft refers, and which he so much objects to. It is the bill which authorized the people of Kansas to form a constitution and State government preparatory to their admission into the Union. It is the bill which authorized the people of Kansas to form a constitution and State government preparatory to their admission into the Union. It is the bill which authorized the people of Kansas to form a constitution and State government preparatory to their admission into the Union.

From the Georgia Federal Union.

We hope that by this time everybody has read the President's message on the Kansas constitution. This admirable State paper is just such a document as we anticipated, and we will add, it is just such an one as might have been expected by every one disposed to do Mr. Buchanan justice. The history of his whole life proves the President to be a man of sound and steady judgment, and of comprehending the best interests of his country. From such a man, with such a history, every man had reason to expect a sound, logical, and patriotic message on this complicated question. But there were many persons who said, if we may believe their own words, expressed of Mr. Buchanan would do everything in his power to make Kansas a free-soil State. They have openly declared that all of his professions of justice to the South were sheer hypocrisy and deceit. These men cannot comprehend why any northern statesman should be willing to do justice to the South, and to the same time, to the same man, they cannot and will not believe it with others. It must be admitted that those statesmen of the North who, from pure patriotism, and a firm adherence to principle, attempt to do strict justice to the South, have to encounter many and various discouragements. They have to encounter many and various prejudices both at the North and South at every step. They have to stem the current of public opinion at the North, while they receive nothing but scorn and contempt from many at the South, who are always ready and willing to attribute the President's late election, and his policy, to the influence of the slave power. They stand ready to expect to encounter many and various prejudices both at the North and South at every step. 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